from death unto life. Po contra to the foregoing, the sage and sober historian of the Society of Friends, S. M. Janny, of Virginia, declared against the divinity of Christ, and denied His vicarious sufferings or death, and strangely enough, too, on the very same grounds that Unitarians accept Him as th Saviour—namely, that it was man who was to be reconciled to God and not God to man. He also denied the doctrine of human depravity, which, of course, he was obliged to do to sustain his previous denial. It would be amusing, if it were not so serious a matter, to analyze the modes of argument by which men come to such conclusions, and the trouble they take to dodge

a plain statement of Holy Writ.
We acknowledge the recognition of the HERALD's efforts to explore Africa and to open up that dark land to the influences of Christian civilization made by Rev. David Mitchell yesterday, and the compliment which he paid to Dr. Livingstone, the object of our search. As he truly remarked, the search and the discovery are important events to the Church and the world.

The Rev. Mr. Hepworth has "worked together with God" so ardently and earnestly for the last half year that he has begun to tire out and needs a little rest and recreation. Hence he bade his congregation a temporary farewell yesterday, and when he resumes work in the fall he expects to have his proposed new church under way. Dr. Marshall, of Jersey City, presented reasons why the love of Christ should constrain us to greater diligence and increased efforts for the salvation of the world. And Dr. Cyrus Brooks, of Minnesota, pointed out to his Glen Cove hearers the faults which Christians make in watching the symptoms of their spiritual life to see if there was anything therein that would justify joyous hopes of heaven. Instead of this he would have men look to Jesus and perfect the gifts and graces which God gives to them, and labor on in His cause until they are called hence, when they will be able to say with St. Paul-"I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith," and go home to wear a crown of life eternal

The Case of Vogt, the Alleged Murderer-A Nice Question.

Our readers are all familiar with the case of Joseph Stopp, alias Carl Vogt, who is charged with the murder of M. le Chevalier Dubois Bianca and the burning of his château, situated just outside the city of Brussels. On Thursday, a week ago, an argument was heard by Governor Hoffman, at Albany, in regard to the merits of an application made by the Belgian government to the Governor of the State of New York for a requisition for the delivery of Vogt. The Governor having since decided to comply with the terms of the requisition, Sheriff Brennan, on Friday, received a warrant of surrender of the body of Vogt to Detective Farley, of the Central Office, to be conveyed to Belgium. Vogt's counsel, on hearing the facts of the case, sued out a writ of habeas corpus upon Detective Farley, compelling him to produce the prisoner before Judge Blatchford, at ten o'clock on Saturday. The case was heard on Saturday, when Judge Blatchford said he had no cognizance of the action of the Goverhor and dismissed the writ, the prisoner being reconveyed to the Tombs. The question raised is a nice one. Between the United States and Belgium no extradition treaty exists. The question, therefore, is, Has the Governor the power to deliver over to justice this alleged fugitive? On this point the statute is pleaded. In I. Rev. Stat., p. 463 (fifth edition), it is provided that

The Governor may in his discretion deliver over to justice any persons found within the State who shall be charged with having committed without the jurisdiction of the United States any crime except treason, which by the laws of this State, if committed therein, is punishable by death or by imprisonment in the State Prison. Such delivery can prisonment in the State Prison. Such delivery can only be made on the requisition of the duly authorized ministers or officers of the government within the jurisdiction of which the crime shall be charged to have been committed. It shall be the duty of the Governor to require such evidence of the guilt of the person so charged as would be necessary to justify his apprehension and commitment for trial had the crime charged been committed within this State.

On the strength of this statute the Governor's action seems to be well taken. It remains to be seen, however, whether there is sufficient power in the sovereignty of the State to warrant action independent of the general government.

Cometary Influence on the Weather.

· A Washington paper stated recently that the impression prevails among scientists there that the coming comet is the cause of the late dry spell of weather which has been felt so severely till the late rains. If such a drought is one of the first fruits of the coming meteor we might well dread the harvest of distress and blight in store for it. But the idea of cometary influence on the atmosphere can hardly be entertained by scientific men. The fact has been well attested by a long series of observations that these eccentric visitants do not radiate sufficient heat to affect the most sensitive mercurial thermometer yet constructed; and from that it would seem to follow that the popular notions of their meteorologic agency have no foundation. So far, however, from occasioning long dry spells, the flashing train has been popularly regarded as the augury of a bountiful harvest and vintage. The comet of 1811 was supposed to have been the cause of the prolific and abundant crops which were almost universal in the Old and New Worlds. Even now in the latter it is not uncommon to hear of the great comet year, and wines have sometimes been sold at a high figure, under the fancy of some influence produced by the tail of a favorite comet. It is said by close observers that other comets of later years have apparently had some physical influence in producing fine agricultural yields, and it may be the spectroscope, with its wonderful powers of analysis, may, ere long, enable physicists to settle the long-agitated problem of the constitution and influence of these vast nebulous

VOORHEES AND GREELEY.

NASHVILLE, May 26, 1872. The Union American, a democratic organ, regards Voornees' speech as containing all that can be said against Greeley, and says his friends must work in harmony to secure his nomination at Baltimore.

GENERAL NEGLEY FOR RE-ELECTION. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 26, 1872.

The republican primary elections were held yesterday. General Negley has no opposition for Con-

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The new Municipal Hail at Pittsburg will be formally The United States government has accepted a lot of land, 300 by 146 feet, for the erection in Trenton of a three story brown stone building for Post Office, courts and rev-cine offices. The appropriation is \$250,000.

THE TREATY.

The National Humiliation and Its Achievement.

Secrecy of the Senators About Their Shame.

SPECULATION ON THE DEBATE.

The Question of the Two-Third Vote.

RATIFICATION TO PROCEED AT ONCE.

Minister Schenck Ordered to Carry Out the Disgrace.

THE SYNDICATE ALONE JOYFUL.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1872. The information regarding the purport of the Supplemental article, as given in these despatches last night, is confirmed by more recent advices. It is as complete a surrender to the imperious demands of Granville as John Bull in his most arrogant mood could desire. The statement that great care has been taken to exclude in the provisions of the article any opportunity by which the British government may take advantage to urge a settlement of the claims for damages

ON ACCOUNT OF THE PENIAN BAIDS is simply absurd. The British government has never claimed that the United States did not use due diligence to prevent those raids, and the question of damages arising from them has never been referred to in connection with the pending treaty. except in the counter case presented by England for the consideration of the Geneva Tribunal. The article as reported by the Foreign Relations Committee was changed from the original just enough to satisfy Secretary Fish and to

APPEASE WITH AMBIGUOUS BHETORIC ort-sighted pride of a few administration Senators, who were content with the phrase, "Great Britain acknowledges," &c. Subsequently Messrs. Edmunds and Conkling were allowed to tinker it still more, for the purpose, as already explained, of "making it better English," which they did, perhaps, philologically, but it could not have been made better ENGLISH IN SENTIMENT.

The debate from the outset was in decided opposition to ratification, and the disgraceful blunders of our so-called diplomacy were acknowledged even by the Fish Senators, while they were severely denounced by the liberals and the regular opposition. The remark was frequently made that when we make a treaty with England we invariably have to make ANOTHER TO DEFINE ITS MEANING

The history of all our diplomatic negotiations with that country was the subject of frequent review, and it was clearly set forth that we have invariably succumbed to the brow-beating arrogance of John Bull. Humiliation is a weak word with which to express the feeling which pervades all circles since the result has become known to the public. In fact, the present condition of public sentiment, as indicated from a Washington standpoint, is directly

THE REVERSE OF THE CORDIAL PRIENDSHIP which the treaty was intended to invoke. The two stock speculators are concerned, by the result, and the exclamation is on a thousand lips to-night, "Well, we must wait for another chance."

The unusual efforts of Senators to preserve inviolate their obligations of secrecy have been remarkably successful, and the result is a very

IGNORANCE REGARDING THE VOTE. One statement, from an apparently trustworthy source, is that it stood 37 in the affirmative to 8 in the negative, with a large number of pairs and dodgers. A close calculation shows that, with Senators Ferry, of Connecticut; Davis, of Kentucky; and Brownlow, of Tennessee, absent, the remaining seventy-one Senators were divided as follows:-Porty-nine in favor of ratification and twenty-two opposed to ratification. Such, at least, is the estimate or count of noses made by the State Department lobby. Messrs. Howe and Carpenter, of Wisconsin, were the only regularly acknowledged administration Senators who were opposed to ratification. Mr. Carpenter was paired, and consequently did not vote. It will be seen that it is impossible to get an exact state ment of the record, for the reason that one vote in

the negative being paired TOOK TWO FROM THE AFFIRMATIVE LIST. as the vote was in effect on the question of ratification and two-thirds were required to carry it. The resolution submitted by Mr. Cameron, accompanying the amended article, was so drawn that its adoption was equivalent to ratification. It read in

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senate concurring), That the President be advised, &c.

And the consent of the Senate, as required by the Constitution to the ratification, was expressly stated. The only remaining step to be taken before the Treaty goes into full effect is the

EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS. which Minister Schenck will be empowered to do. There is another report that the vote stood 42 in the affirmative and 9 in the negative, with 20 paired and dodging, but the best information obtainable is that 37 to 8 is correct. Messrs. Hamilton (of Maryland), Vickers, Saulsbury, Stockton, and possibly Mr. Rayard, were the democrats who voted for ratification. If Mr. Bayard did not vote aye he undoubtedly did not vote at all. It is positively ascertained that Sumner, Schurz, Howe and Stevenson voted in the negative, and it is reported that Messrs. Thurman. Ames, Fenton and Sprague did the same. Mr. Casserly is understood to have dodged, in which act he had a goodly company. Secretary Boutwell is one among the few persons who expressed any

gratification at the result to-night. THE INFORMAL PROTOCOL.

When it was announced last night that the proposition of Earl Granville would be accepted by the United States, provided that the Senate would agree by a two-third vote to the proposition, there was no doubt on the part res

of the administration that the suggestion would be accepted. Had it not been for the exception of Sir Stafford Northcote, who was the only representative on the side of the British Commissioners at the Joint High Commission authorized to negotiate for the settlement of pending questions between the two countries, the question would have been settled several days before. It appears, by reference to documents at the State Department not strictly diplomatic but constructively pertaining to the deliberations of the Joint High Commission, that the proposition to submit

ALL QUESTIONS FOR ARBITRATION should include in full every question that the United States and Great Britain could refer with respect to the Alabama claims, after what had happened following the acts of the Confederate cruisers. When the Joint High Commission met it was with the distinct understanding that every question open for negotiation between the two countries should be referred to arbitration. The question was discussed as to whether questions involving the nationality of Great Britain and her American dependencies should be discussed. It was decided that all questions pertaining to the British American Possessions were

NOT WITHIN THE PROVINCE of the Joint High Commission. Further on th question came up as to the liability of the mother government for acts induced by its dependencies. Sir John Macdonald said that he was fully authorized to answer for all acts committed or alleged to be committed by cruisers or vessels fitted out in whole or in part by the Canadian or British government on the Atlantic side, and that every act pertaining to a cruiser, so far as it related to a vessel that participated in Confederate warfare, he was ready to acknowledge that the Do-

RECOGNIZE ITS RESPONSIBILITY.

The United States says, in its own case before the Geneva Tribunal, sustaining its character-First, If the facts which the Geneva Tribunal constitute, in her own opinion, no just cause for a claim against Great Britain, they must bow to their own decision; but if, on the other hand, Great Britain should not be able to explain to their complete satisfaction the charges and the proof which they present, the United States will count upon an award to the

FULL EXTENT OF THEIR DEMAND.

OBITUARY

Major General James Kerr Ross, of the British Army, has just died at his residence, Elmbank, Edinburg, Scotland. He was eighty-one years of age. He had a distinguished ser vice. General Ross entered the army in the month vice. General Ross entered the army in the month of March, 1807, and became lieutenant in May 1808. He served the campaigns of 1811, '12, '13, '14 and '15 with the Ninety-seconn regiment of infantry, and was three times wounded—viz., in the left leg by a musket ball, at the battle of the Pyrenees; in the left foot by a musket ball, at Quatre Bras; and in the right arm by a musket ball, at Waterloo. He attained the rank of captain in 1818, became major in 1831, lieutenant colonel in 1846, colonel is 1854, and major general in 1861.

Alexander Merilees. The well known Edinburg character-of the street and of the prison-Alexander Merilees, better known by the sobriquet of "Sally Kelly," has just died in the Scotch capital. Of the eighty-two years of his life this singular person spent more than forty years in prison, and for the past half century ties, having been convicted at the Police Court 350 ties, having been convicted at the Police Court 350 times. Upwards of sixty years ago he went to Edinburg from his native town, Musseiburgh and commenced a career of dissipation which continued until he entered the infirmary, a few weeks since, to die. He never learned a trade, but occasionally did odd jobs for any one who would employ him in order to supply his craving for drink. He used to sing in High street, Canongate, and other frequented thoroughfares, to groups of people, who gave him coppers to encourage the now of his jokes. It was from one of his favorite songs that he acquired the sobriquet by which he was that he acquired the sobriquet by which he was generally known. In his sober moments, while in jail, he was considered a very sensible person, and was of great use in cases of sickness, as he mani-fected unconstitute, kindness in attackers.

The HERALD announced just lately, in its special correspondence, the fact that Commander Crossman, U. S. N., of the United States surveying expedition, was drowned while crossing the bar at the mouth of the Colorado River, near Greytownformed that two boats sent to his assistance from the ship of war Kansas met the same fate, and that Master Alfred Forée and four men who went in them were also drowned. Master Forée was the son of Dr. Forée, of Louisville, Ky., and graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1807. His first cruise was to the East Indies, where he remained three years, returning in the Delaware a year ago last November. He was ordered to the Kansas in the fall of 1871 and sailed for Key West in December. He was a great favorite with his class and of the officers with whom he served. He endeared himself to all who knew him well, and his loss wil be severely felt by a large circle of friends. What seems to aggravate the case is that is friends were very urgent for him to resign from the navy and flattering business offers were made to induce him to do so; but love for his profession, despite its small emoluments, and affection for his companions in the service prevailed to retain him. Master Alfred Force and four men who went in

One of the most brilliant and most useful of the early cheap press periodicals of Europe was the Dublin Penny Magazine. It was published forty years ago. Its editor was Francis Ross, a young cotchman, who had given evidence of very con siderable literary ability. His body has been found dead in Australia, under the most wretched circum-

When Ross edited the Dublin Penny Magazine change in the ownership of the property left him at liberty and he went to London, where he was employed on the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He then became literary assistant to Dr. Kitto, the author of the "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," by whom bis services were warmly acknowledged. He was next employed on the staff of the London Morning Chronicle during its palmiest days, when Dr. Black was in the editorial chair. Ross was precis writer, attending the gallery of the House of Commons and giving sketches of the proceedings supplementary to the regular reports. Here he acquired a liking for drink which ultimately overmastered him. He lost his situation and then became correspondent for the country press; but, becoming dissatisfied, he suddenly made up his mind to join the stream then setting in towards the Australian gold fields. Bringing his wife and children with him, he landed in Geelong about twenty years ago, and remained there some three or four years, contributing to the local press. He never railied. His energy was gone, and he seemed scarcely able to make an effort to retrieve himself. On the death of his wife his home was broken up. His children found situations, and he wandered off into the bush. He was occasionally heard of afterwards in various country towns, in one of which he would remain a-month or two, teaching or contributing to the press, and then wander off to some other, making in this way the tour of Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia over and over again. His longest sojourns appear to have been in the Beechworth and Mount Gambler districts." Here is the last sad record of one for whom a career of happiness and honor might at one time have been confidently predicted. We quote from the Hamilton (Australia) Spectator, of 31st January, 1872:—"An inquest was held last sunday on the body of an old man, ascertained by some documents found in his pocket to be named Ross, a schoolmaster recently occupied at Mr. Edols in tutoring that gentleman's children. The body was found about five miles from Coleraine, on Konongwootong, but in a very advanced state of decomposition. The appearance went Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He then became literary assistant to Dr. Kitto, the author of the dead. The unfortunate man had evidently retired to the remote spot where the body was found for the purpose of enjoying a drunken bout, as severa empty bottles were found alongside." It is some satisfaction in concluding this sad story to be in position to state that his children, three-in number, were well cared for, and grow up respectable and respected in their various avocations.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Camargo.

The Revolutionists Preparing for a Battle Near Monterey.

The Positions of the Belligerents.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondent at the headquarters of General Cevallos' army has forwarded us the following special despatch: -

Camargo, Mexico, May 25, Via Brownsville, Texas, May 26, 1872. General Cevallos, the Commander-in-Chief of the government troops in the North, has received the following news from Monterey:-

The revolutionists occupying that city are fortifying themselves rapidly. Apparently the rebel forces under Generals Treviño and Quiroga will make a stand there and await the attack of the government troops. The revolutionary general Donato Guerra, with a small force, is near Lenares.

Two detachments of government troops, commanded by Generals Zepeda and Corrella, are near Saltillo, and will soon be in front of Monterey to take part in the attack on that

This part of the news is, however, considered doubtful.

General Cevallos' cavalry has been remounted, and will soon move against the enemy.

CUBA.

Refusal by an American Captain to Surrender a Cuban General.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, May 26, 1872. The ex-insurgent general Bernabe Varona, allas Bembeta, is a passenger on the City of Mexico, on his way to New York. Captain Timmerman was asked to deliver him up, but refused. Bembeta embarked at Vera Cruz.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.

Opening of the Chambers-President Saget's Message-A Herald Correspondent's Interview with a Haytien Minister-The Alleged Insult to the American Flag at Cape Hayti Explained.

ST. THOMAS, May 16, 1872. On the 25th April the National Assembly held their first session. President Saget delivered his message on the opening of the Chambers, touching of the principal events occurring during his Presidency. He called attention to the claim for the ssion of the guano island of Narage, and anticipates a large revenue from that source. He proposes to take the initiative in the paper ques tion, and promises to bring forward a measure for its abolition. He says the financial state of the country was never better, and that now is the time to do away with that curse to Hayti, the paper money. The rising at Cape Hayti he attributes to Bacz.

Baez.

No INSULT TO THE AMBRICAN FLAG.

The Haytien administrator of finances passed through St. Thomas, and from him I learned the truth of the affair with the American Consul at Cape Hayti. It was first reported that the Consul had been dragged from his office, &c., &c., and it may interest the Herald readers to know the truth. The Consul, as he styled himself, was merely a commercial agent; he had a room for his office, in a house occumied by a Haytien citizen. It american account the strength of the second truth of the second truth. a commercial agent; he had a room for his office, in a house occupied by a Haytien citizen. It appears that, standing in the street, he saw this Haytien fillbuster passing, guarded by a few men, and, asking him what was the matter, was told "The government has arrested me." He immediately grasped him by the hand and dragged him into the house. The officer of the guard reported to the commanding officer, who, instead of sending an armed force, as it was stated, despatched an officer with a search warrant. This person did not enter the room devoted to the Consulate, but found his prisoner hiding in the lower part of the house. He immediately took him away, when Mr. Gestrom, the commercial agent, declared that the American flag had been insuited, and lawled it down. The French Consul followed suit, and declared that his flag might also be insulted, and lowered it. On representation as Port au Prince the French Consul General apologized for the conduct of the one at Cape Hayti and Mr. Bassett, on going to Cape Hayti and learning the truth, allowed the affair to drop; and so ended what appeared to be at first a most scandalous affair. se occupied by a Haytien citizen.

The whole country is quiet. General P. Lorquet, of the West Department; Domingue, of the Southern, and Alexis Nord, of the Northern, all report ern, and Alexis Nord, of the Northern, all report a periect state of tranquility.
Logwood is in demand at \$6 to \$7. Coffee scarce and coming in from the country very slowly.
The Haytien authorities are making a great fuss about Captain Carpenter, of the Natasket, having on the 19th of April landed a boat's crew with a howitzer at Carrenage, a small bay near Cape Hayti, for the purpose of target practice. Immediately on hearing that it would be looked upon as an act of hostility Captain Carpenter quietly re-embarked. The Haytiens, however, demand reparation with an apology for this insult to their country,

THE REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO. Cabral Inactive and Bacz Concentrating Troops.

ST. THOMAS, May 16, 1872. By way of Jacmel, the news is to the 8th inst. During the past fortnight there has been no fight-ing. General Cabral is still on the Haytien frontier. President Baez is now concentrating troops at San Juan, in the south. He is said to have been joined Juan, in the south. He is said to have been joined by about 1,500 Haytien refugees. General Luperon is said to be still at Port au Prince, The reported rising in the North under Pimentel is confirmed by this mail, but it is only a small affair and but of little importance.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 26, 1872.

An encounter took place late last night on the street between a prominent federal official and a well known citizen of Corinne, during which the former struck the latter. A challenge was given this morning, and rumor says a fight is inevitable.

this morning, and rumor says a fight is inevitable.
RUSH OF SPECULATORS.
The trains this morning are crowded with passengers, many of whom applied for hotel accommodation in vair.
BRASS-KNUCKLED DANITES.

BRASS-RNECKLED DANITES.

The Mormon police are exciting public indignation by the use of brass knuckles.

BELEGATES TO PHILABELPHIA.

Several delegates from the Pacific States and Territories arrived here yesterday, en route to the Philadelphia Convention. The Utah delegates will leave on Thesday.

The weather approaches summer heat. on Tuesday. weather approaches summer heat.

BILLIARDS.

Four-Handed 500 Point French Caron Game-Score, 500 to 373.

CHICAGO, May 26, 1872. A four-handed billiard match was played last evening in this city between John Deery and Frank Parker on one side, and Garnier and Henry Rhines Parker on one side, and Garnier and Henry Rhines on the other, 500 points up, French caroms, for \$250 a side. The game was won by Garnier and Rhines in the forty-eighth inning, the score being 500 to 373. Garnier's average was 7, his highest run 82, and his total score 335. Parker's average was 34-5, his highest run 36, and his total score 192. Deery's average was 33, his highest run 32, and his total score 181. Rhines' average was 32-5, his highest run 27, and his total score 164.

WASHINGTON.

Final Adjournment—The Tariff and Ap-propriation Bills and the Senate. The question of the senate.

question of sine die adjournment of Congres is not positively decided yet, but no doubt exists that the session will be extended from the 22th of this month, as already agreed, until the 3d proximo, and it is barely possible that the 9th of June may be determined upon. It is quite probable that in appropriation bills which have not yet been acted by the Senate, will be passed. The former comes up to-morrow as the special order of business, and will be considered until disposed of.

The Ku Klux Bill in the House. An effort will be made to-morrow or next day in the House to reach the Ku Klux bill, which is at the bottom of the Speaker's table, by a direct vote to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking it up. The result is a matter of doubt, but inasmuch as Mr. Blaine and other leading republicans are op-posed to the bill, it is quite probable that the rules will not be suspended.

Illness of Congressman Cox.

and is confined to his room be severe sickness.

The Unprotected American.

It is generally believed that no earnest efforts are being or likely to be made by the State Department to secure the release of Dr. Houard.

The Northern Pacific Railroad and the Indians.

Hon. William Welsh and other members of the Indian Commission leave St. Paul on Monday for an extended trip among the Indians of Dakota and Montana, adjacent to the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Commissioners have received a letter from the officers of that road, in which they

a letter from the officers of that road, in which they use the following language:

Whatever the company can do it will do to aid the general government and the various co-operating societies in the humane and sensible work of civilizing and elevating the Indian tribes of the Northwest, protecting them from fraud and abuse and giving them both opportunity and inducement to adopt habits of industry and fixed abodes.

To this end the company while building its road will give employment to as many as possible of those Indians who are willing to work; it will purchase or furnish a ready market for the surplus products of those who will raise cattle, open farms and till the soil on such reservations as the government may allow them; it will promote the establishment among them of schools and churches, and do what lies in its power to foster relations of pence.

You are authorized to give these utterances to the tribes you visit, and to say that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in prosecuting its great and necessary work, is the Indians' friend.

Building Provisos of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

Appropriation Bill.

The bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses contains a proviso that no money appro.

priated by it shall be paid as commissions upon any labor or materials furnished to the United States and all materials for buildings or repairs of buildings shall, after advertisement, be purchased in the city where the same shall be needed, whenever practicable; and also that no part of the money appropriated for erecting any public building shall be xpended, except upon contracts duly entered into in pursuance of advertising for proposals for the work and materials, and which contracts shall be let to the lowest bidder, who shall give bonds for the performance of the said contract or contracts But this provision shall only apply to public buildings under control of the Treasury Department.
The Signal Bureau and the River Re-

ports.

The statement made some days since in a portion of the Western press that the river reports of the Signal Bureau were to be discontinued after the 1st of June is incorrect. Instead of being discontinued they are to be materially improved from that date, so as to render them of even greater value to the river interests than at present.

Tenn.

Consular Recognition. The President has recognized Oscar Oldberg as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at Memphis

The President of Costa Rica. Mr. J. P. O'Suilivan, who has just returned from brief visit to Central America, had an interview with President Grant yesterday, and delivered a verbal friendly message from General Guardia President of Costa Rica, who contemplates visiting the United States in August next, he having already asked permission of the Legislature of that republic to absent himself from the country. General Guardia is progressive in his ideas, and re presents the smallest, but most prosperous of the Central American States. President Grant said he would be happy to receive that gentleman. This will mark a new era-the President of one republic visiting another in order to pay his respects and at the same time acquiring information which will be table to his own country.

The United States Agricultural Society. The United States Agricultural Society has organized by the election of Wilham G. Beckwith, of Michigan, for President, with a Vice President from each State. Frederick Smyth, of New Hampshire: John A. King, of New York; R. A. Furman, of Ne braska; J. S. Coller, of Pennsylvania, and John Wentworth, of Illinois, now constitute the Executive Committee, with Marshal P. Wilder, of Massachusetts: Tench Tigman, of Maryland, and Frederick Watts, of Pennsylvania, as a committee to in vite State agricultural societies to send delegate to the next annual meeting in January, as provided in the act of incorporation granted by Congress. The society has now nearly one thousand life mem bers in the different States.

The Montana War Claims.

Representative Donnan has made a report from the Committee on Military Affairs on the Montana war claims, in which it is said, from an examina tion of his reports and from the testimony of Gen eral Hardie, the committee are satisfied that very thorough and careful investigation has been given to this whole matter, and that, should Congress authorize the settlement of these accounts substantially upon the basis reported by General Hardie, after being carefully revised by the proper account ing officers of the treasury, and requiring receipts in full from all the claimants upon the payment of all such awards, the private interests of those persons who furnished property in good faith, under what they undoubtedly believed to be competent authority, will have been fully regarded, and the public interests faithfully protected.

The report of the Inspector General has received the full approval of the Secretary of War. The whole amount of awards up to the date of the report, March 11, 1872, is \$45,650, upon \$821,886 of the gregate amount of claims.

GERMAN OPERA AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. To-night Marschner's pleasing opera of "Ivanhoe" will be given at the Academy of Music with strong cast. The recent successes of the managers of Italian opera, owing to the manner in which they presented opera, has had the effect of stimulating German managers to go and do likewise. On Wednesday "Tannhauser" will be the attraction, with Franz Abt to conduct this, the great master plece of Wagner.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27-1 A. M. Probabilities.

The lowest barometer north of Lake Huron will continue moving eastwardly. Increased cloudines and southerly winds veering to westerly over the New England and Middle States, with rain over the northern portions and, possibly, over the southern portion. Rising barometer, westerly to notherly winds and clear and clearing weather extend southenstward to the Ohio valley and Lake Erie by Monday evening. Clear and pleasant weather from Tennessee and North Carolina southward.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The fellowing record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in

comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:

1871. 1872.

3 A. M. 62 62 3 P. M. 814 72 6 A. M. 59 61 6 P. M. 77 70 9 A. M. 68 64 9 P. M. 75 67 12 M. 76 69 12 P. M. 72 63 Average temperature yesterday.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

FRANCE.

Military Duty Against the Reminiscences of the Man of Sedan.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 26, 1872. The Generals who received Napoleon's recent letter assuming the responsibility for the surrender of Sedan transmitted it to President Thiers.

SPAIN.

Carlists' Surrender to Serrado's Clemency.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, May 26, 1872. Marshal Serrano grants full pardon to all the insurgents who voluntarily surrender to the authori

On Saturday the Carlists in Biscay availed themselves of this elemency in large numbers. One in-surrectionary band only remains in the mountains

THE STEAMSHIP BALTIMORE.

Towed Off and Prepared for Repair.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 26, 1872. The North German Lloyd's steamship Baltimore, injured in the collision of Hastings, has been towed to Southampton, where she goes into dock

THE SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Montreal Herald, May 23.] A letter from Zanzibar to the New York Herald seems to set at rest all doubts as to the safety of Dr. Livingstone. In one respect the experience of the illustrious traveller is unique. Probably no over the face of the earth has been found, lost and found again, so often. The gratifying information comes necessarily by a circuitous channel. A powerful Arab chief who left Ujiji on the 12th January, erful Arab chief who left Ujiji on the 12th January, and reached the half-way station between that place and the coast on the 5th February, brought information that an American gentleman, who there seems, no doubt was Mr. Stanley, the Herald Correspondent, was at Ujiji, where he had met Dr. Livingstone. The news was at once forwarded to Zanzibar, whence it was transmitted. No letters were sent, but this is explained by stating that the Arab chief who acted as courier had started out for a fight, and only worked round to Unyemwemba by accident in the course of his raid. This scrap of information will only inflame the public curiosity in regard to the whereabouts of Livingstone, which is now re-enfogced in the minds of all who care for enterprise in journalism by a constantly growing interest in the fate of Stanley.

[From the Mobile Telegraph, May 22.] The irrepressible HERALD man is reported by telegraph yesterday to be within twenty days' march of the great African explorer. True, in that space of time you might make the circuit of half the globe, and on the principle of "many a slip 'twixt cup and ilp," the Doctor might be broiled, roasted or stewed, eaten and digested too, long before this ink-splasher. can paint him. But twenty days' march in a six can paint him. But twenty days' march in a six months' tramp amounts at last to nothing, and you may consider the abjultous traveller, who has been dead and burled a half score of times, safely bagged at last by this Bohemian of the press. Seriously, so many tales have been circulated as to the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone that most people have come to regard him as a myth or ignis fatuus which cannot be overtaken or located at all. We trust our New York Ajax of the press may, indeed, have the honor of reacuing him from the deep soloutes of his African imprisonment.

IFrom the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, May 24.1 Dr. Livingstone has been heard from again. On the 1st of January he and the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent, Mr. Stanley, were at Ujiji. At least that is what a reliable Arab told a trusty slave, who brought the news to Zanzibar when it was only three months old. Strange to say, the messenger brought no letters from Mr. Stanley or Dr. Livingstone. The reputation of the reliable Arabs and trusty slaves of that region ranks with that of the reliable gentlemen and intelligent contrabands who brought remarkable stories into the lines during "the late unpleasantness."

(From the Toronto Leader, May 23.1 The HERALD, of New York, having organized a search for the great African traveller, is exulting in loud and long shouts of triumph at the success which has crowned its meritorious efforts. According to the last intelligence Mr. Stanley and the Doctor were at Uitil safe and well. Whether that be decided; but as it was carried a great part of the land route to Zanzibar by a "faithful of the land route to Zanzibar by a "faithful slave" of the Sheik Ben Nasib, there is the more reason for believing the good news to be true, because floating rumors to the same effect had previously been obtaining circulation and had been announced in the Royai Geographical Society of London in letters from Dr. Kirk. But they were but rumors. The later reports, which all must hope to be authentic, will remove the painful doubts that have for so long been hanging over the fate of the great traveler. The thanks of the world at large are due to the HERALD of New York, for its course in the matter—a course which, we need hardly say, is not one usually considered within the province of journalism.

(From the Providence Press, May 22.1 Such is the intelligence that gives hope to the world that the great explorer, over whose supposed ill-fate two hemispheres have deeply mourned. is alive and well, and the great object for which he periled his safety has not failed. In rejoicing at the news and waiting anxiously for its full assuming confirmation, we should be unjust to the jourming confirmation, we should be unjust to the journalistic enterprise of America, that conceived and
carried into successful execution a project so happy
in its results, not only in the rescue and deliverance
of Dr. Livingstone, but in this contributions to scienrific and geographical knowledge, if we failed to
pay due honor to the Herald for its glorious efforts
to this end. Honorable indeed is it to the United
States that, when the government of England
shamefully refused assistance and encouragement
to an expedition planned for the rescue of Dr.
Livingstone, its own subject, and one in whose
illustrious successes Englishmen profess such profound admiration, an American journal, at its own
expense, undertook and started an expedition into
inc wilds of Africa for his deliverance.

Died.

Minny.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 28, after a short illness, Philenia H., wife of Francis C. Kirby, in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, Abram M. Kirby, 43 Prospect place, fifth house east of Cariton avenue, Brooklyn on Tuesday, 28th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

Greenport (L. L.) papers please copy.

[For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts .- Sold A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Conundrum—"Who are the Two hardesthitters in the United States?" Answer—"Grantputs many Dents in the Treasury, and Knox, 212 Broadway, makes great hits in fashlonable hats."

A.—Nestle's Lacteons Farina, the Mother's Milk Substitute Recommended by eminent physicians.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—Prices Reduced. J. R. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street box 1,636 Post office, New York. Beebe's Ranges.—No. 1, Largest Family
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